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STAFF LIST

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CABORA BASSA DAM: FRELIMO STRUGGLE THREATENS  
IMPERIALIST PROJECT IN MOZAMBIQUE

by John E. Clark

LIBERATION News Service

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (LNS)--In 1963, ZAMCO, a consortium of fifteen trusts directed by South African magnates, laid the groundwork in Lisbon for what the participants hoped would be the most powerful hydro-electric project in Africa--the Cabora Bassa Dam in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique.

As they envisioned it, this Zambezi River scheme would eventually generate 45 billion kilowatts per year compared with Aswan Dam's 10 billion kilowatts per year. Since Mozambique's faltering economy could not absorb even 10% of this energy, the main beneficiaries would be the factories of Rhodesia and South Africa.

International financiers jumped at the chance to make a mint: de Beers, South Africa's dominant economic force; Dreditanstalt; the Bank of American; Barclays of London; Siemens and Telefunken. The French dealt with constructional engineering and the Germans focused on electrical requirements.

Additional capital poured in from Japan, Italy, and Sweden to cover the 165 million pounds (approximately \$ 413,000,000) cost of the enterprise--about three times the annual budget of Portugal. Investors felt assured of a steady stream of profits.

But Mozambique's freedom fighters (FRELIMO) aided by supporters around the globe, launched a campaign to halt the dam. As African guerrillas laid land mines and fought Portuguese troops, President Kaunda of Zambia made a world tour, explaining to audiences that nations supporting the project were violating the U.N. decisions condemning apartheid.

The Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) denounced the Cabora dam. FRELIMO expanded its opposition.

Fearful of losing money, the Japanese abandoned the dam, some of the Americans got cold feet, and the Swedes withdrew. This did not stop the work, however, for South Africans rushed in to take up the slack.

In response FRELIMO escalated the struggle.

Over a year ago the guerrillas (who began waging war in Mozambique in 1964 and who have liberated the Cabo Delgado and Niassa districts to the north) started operations in the area of the power-and-irrigation colossus, in Tete Province.

Today, their fierce determination has forced the Portuguese to call in a new Governor General; to place three rings of soldiers and helicopter commandos around the dam site, and to publicly admit that it is dangerous to travel on several key roads--including one linking the capitals of Mozambique and Malawi--due to mines.

FRELIMO really hurt trade and transportation when it blew up the rail link between Mocim da Praia port in Mozambique and Malawi. Malawi was the first black African state to establish full dip-

lomatic relations with South Africa, and South Africa has repaid them by propping up Malawi's economy.

Largely in retaliation against FRELIMO, the Portuguese have intensified their terrorism--burning villages, spreading lies about the guerrillas, maiming women and children, and threatening to slaughter any Black seen on the Zambezi River.

Borrowing an American tactic used in Vietnam, the "strategic hamlet", the colonialists have set up aldeamentos, hamlets where the villagers are locked up at night and led out to slave under armed guard during the day. They have already dragged over 25,000 Mozambiquans into these camps and intend to round up another 83,000.

Meanwhile the Caetano dictatorship in Portugal (which recently received a \$400 million boost from the U.S. import-export bank) is proceeding with plans to bring in more than one million settlers to farm the land irrigated by the dammed waters.

The dam-building operation itself provides a microcosm of the world which the Portuguese and their allies want to extend throughout the continent. The white employees--Portuguese, South Africans, Germans, French, Italians and Americans--enjoy the comforts of modern pre-fabricated houses.

In stark contrast, the 3,700 African laborers find themselves relegated to dingy, overcrowded barracks on a plateau 1,800 feet above the spot where millions of tons of concrete are being poured to fortify apartheid's position in the region.

While the freedom fighters cannot yet execute a direct attack on the dam, they have successfully carried out multiple raids in the area and, as even the Portuguese state, now operate as close as 20 miles from the project. They have held up supplies for Cabora Bassa and compelled two South African mining firms to suspend prospecting in Tete. Even if FRELIMO cannot completely stop construction, it can turn future attention to destroying thousands of miles of power lines joining South Africa, Rhodesia, and Malawi.

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"We wanted you to know what it was like to live in a ghetto and be pushed around by an occupation force -- namely, the San Francisco Police Department. It's not happenstance that there are bombings today. That is the harvest, the harvest of killing, we have wreaked upon ourselves since the end of World War II. The difference is that now the war is coming home, and it is in our streets."

-- Attorney Michael Kennedy, summing up for the defense in the trial of Los Siete de la Laza.

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SUCCESSFUL PULPWORKERS STRIKE SPURNS  
MORE ORGANIZING AND MOVING TO MISSISSIPPI

LAUREL, Miss. (LNS)-- People in Mississippi call it the Great Mississippi Wood Strike of 1971 and swear that no one who had anything to do with it will ever forget it. They're talking about a three-month long strike that spread from two hundred pulpwood haulers at the Masonite wood yard in Laurel, Miss. to 3500 haulers, both whites and blacks, in yards all over South Mississippi -- and won.

"It's worse than sharecropping," said one cutter during the strike. "A sharecropper could at least get a mess of greens or a piece of meat from his Man, but a woodcutter can't get nothing in a woodyard -- not even a drink of water." Yet a quarter million people in the Deep South are directly dependent on woodcutting for their living and make barely \$2000 a year for 12-13 hours of work a day.

So when Masonite suddenly announced a new system of measuring wood on Sept. 1 which called for an additional 1900 pounds of wood per load just to make the same amount as before, the haulers, in conjunction with the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association (GPA) had no choice but to strike.

"Hell," exclaimed one cutter. "I couldn't eat when I was hauling by the stick. The way they got this scale thing worked, I'll have to work eighteen hours a day just to keep my truck. Won't be no food."

Masonite met the first striking haulers with harsh laughter, certain that they would soon be forced back to work but all the wood companies soon changed their tune as the strength and scope of the strike became apparent. One thing that frightened the companies and excited the strikers most was the fact that black and white haulers were solidly together throughout the strike. (The Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association is 60% black and 40% white.)

And even now the unity has not dissolved. "Changing?" asked one white wood leader. "Hell yeah, things is changing. I guess with me and my two boys walking the picket line with black folks and my wife and daughter going down to Canton to get them clothes with them black ladies, it's brought us closer together."

"The women, they stopped in a place to eat and they went in, but the restaurant wouldn't serve no black folks," reported one black cutter. "So the white ladies get up an says, 'Too damn bad. You can't serve us either then.' And they up and left."

The strike is over now and substantial congestions from all the big woodyards have begun. But the organizing has just begun. The GPA now has over 8000 members, is growing fast, and plans are sore still. The white and black haulers meet in the firm. They've put together the beautiful pamphlets which give information about the strike and what it's like to be a pulpworker. They're also working on a new pamphlet which will be gotten by the pulpworkers and shipped to the other wood yards. They're also working on a new pamphlet which will be gotten by the pulpworkers and shipped to the other wood yards.

"SHE LOOKED A LITTLE SHOCKED"  
CONNIFF SINGER TELLS NIXON TO "STOP BOMBING"

WASHINGTON (LNS)-- "I think she ought to be torn limb from limb," said noted pacifist Martha Mitchell. The other members of the audience of 150 including Pres. and Mrs. Nixon, less articulate and at first sat in stunned surprise when Carol Feraci, a member of the Ray Conniff Singers pulled a sign saying "Stop the Killing" from the top of her dress and disrupted a musical program in the White House.

The entertainment followed a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Wallace, founders of the Reader's Digest, the little pocket-sized homey right-wing magazine which is read in 13 languages and in 170 countries." Now in their 50th year of publication, Nixon wanted to present them with a Medal of Freedom Award. They in turn printed an exclusive interview with Nixon in their 50th anniversary issue; as well as reminding their readers that "Reader's Digest, more than any other mass circulation magazine, has consistently exposed the evils of communism and has as consistently portrayed the blessings of the free-economic system."

So who should be invited for the entertainment, but the Ray Conniff Singers? As Nixon himself said when introducing them, "They're to music what Reader's Digest is to literature," (he meant it as a compliment).

Then, just as they were about to start their first song, Carol Feraci pulled the sign from the top of her dress. She stepped forward and looked straight at Nixon, who was sitting in the front row directly in front of her.

"President Nixon, stop bombing human beings, animals and vegetation," she said with feeling. "You go to church on Sunday and pray to Jesus Christ. If Jesus Christ was in this room tonight you would not dare to drop another bomb. Bless the Berri-guns and Daniel Ellsberg."

Someone from the elegantly gowned and black-tied audience, which included Sec. of State Wm Rogers, Att. Gen. John Mitchell, Treasury Sec. John Connally, Bob Hope, Rev. Norman Vincent Peale, Billy Graham, and Donald T. Regan, president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, yelled, "I think you ought to throw her out." All over the audience guests started booing and took up the cry.

Ray Conniff turned to her and said, "I think it would be better if you left." With that she turned and left. She was surrounded by Secret Service men, questioned and then allowed to leave.

Later she told reporters, "I thought that it would make a nationwide impression if an oobie-dobie do girl like myself made this protest on a stage inside the White House." She said she had joined the Ray Conniff Singers because she found out they were going to play at the White House.

She was facing Nixon when she made her protests. He looked a little shocked, but he was obviously trying to keep his smile.

After she left the program continued, ending with the singing of "God Bless America."

Ray Conniff, the group's communication chief Herb Allen, and Carol Feraci would not be arrested.

EVERYTHING'S A MILITARY TARGET:  
DROPPING BOMBS OVER VIETNAM

by Bill Haseltine  
LIBERATION News Service  
BOSTON (LNS)--

In the wake of massive U.S. air strikes on North Vietnam, Radio Hanoi broadcast accounts of civilian casualties in Thanh Hoa province. Nguyen Minh Hien, a school girl, said she saw U.S. planes bomb a nearby hospital; twelve-year-old Tran Thi Mai described the raid that put her in the hospital.

During the air strikes Hanoi reported a school in Dong Hoi in Quangbinh province was bombed and strafed, with high civilian casualties. In addition Hanoi said many other civilian areas were attacked by American bombers.

After the intensive bombing ended, the American command in Saigon announced that the raids were directed at military targets south of the 20th parallel. These included, the command's statement read, "surface to air missiles, anti-aircraft artillery, air defense units and petroleum, oil and lubricant buildings."

The military disclaimers have a familiar ring to them. Throughout the bombing of the North under President Johnson, the administration issued similar statements, yet the evidence of widespread destruction of civilian targets in North Vietnam is unassailable.

Last October, pilots who participated in the earlier bombing raids over North Vietnam described this apparent discrepancy from their point of view. They were panelists in a three-day symposium in Boston sponsored by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

Randy Floyd, a former Marine pilot, flew A-6 Intruder bombers over North Vietnam for six months. He began his testimony by reading the definition of a military target from the aerospace manual:

"A military target is any person, thing, idea, entity, or location selected for destruction, inactivation or rendering nonusable with weapons which will reduce or destroy the will or ability of the enemy to resist."

"Now clearly," he said, "that's anything in enemy territory be it a church, a hospital, homes. It could be a defense plant or some kind of power plant. Military targets are anything and everything that the enemy has, and the enemy himself... any sign, basically, of civilization in enemy area."

Later he said, "In North Vietnam and Laos and in some parts of South Vietnam, we had complete discretion. We could drop anywhere. There were no forbidden targets."

Frank Morrison, an experienced weapons controller, working from U.S. bases in Thailand during the heavy bombing of the North, confirmed Randy's testimony. He said:

"We would often check the 7th Air Force's target list and we could see downtown Hanoi, downtown Haiphong. There was not a major city in

North Vietnam that was exempt. And there were most of the minor cities that were included too...

"There has been great emphasis placed on how we did not bomb the downtown areas of these major metropolitan areas, but this is just not true at all." He went on to say that the justification given for these preplanned raids on the cities was that they were suspected of harboring anti-aircraft artillery, surface to air missiles, and radar installations -- the same justification used in the year-end raids.

Dale Desmond, a graduate of the Air Force Academy, explained how hospitals were included on the target list. He said that in late 1967, during an intelligence briefing at Udorn Air Force Base in Thailand, "We were told that red crosses were being used in North Vietnam to prevent structures from being bombed. A great number of them had suddenly appeared, so therefore disregard them -- the implication was that they should be bombed, since if they put on things to protect this thing it was actually a worthy target."

In addition to preplanned strikes against civilian targets, the pilots emphasized the random and almost haphazard way many civilian targets were struck. One pilot who flew missions along the Laotian-Vietnamese border recalls: "One of the things that impressed me most as I flew around at night and listened to the radio chatter and watched the bombs fall was the absolute element of chance in what was hit, how it was hit and when. Often times because of weather or for other reasons all of a sudden you'd have all sorts of aircraft and they'd be looking for targets. They'd just drop their bombs."

In the recent Christmas raids over the North, the weather was bad for most of the five days the bombers flew, obscuring many of the planned targets, but they flew anyway. The military knew they'd only have a short time for the intense bombing and wanted to get as many missions as possible in. Randy Floyd told of a similar situation when he was flying over the North. "There is a certain number of missions, and you fly those missions whether there are targets available or not...because this is part of the numbers game the military plays."

"This is part of the career advancement, the most sorties flown by a squadron, the number of tons of bombs dropped. These are the statistics that a squadron can point to with pride when he leaves...so the targeting as such just becomes massive bombing."

Paul Ferguson, whose job it was to find targets from his reconnaissance plane and to evaluate the effect of strikes, said, "It's kind of funny, the scoring I did in Cambodia -- lumber mills, a bulldozer, a plowing tractor, a herd of elephants. Oh, they're not a herd of elephants anymore, they're a military convoy unit. It's not a lumber mill, it's a supply point or a manufacturing point."

"The largest city between the 17th and 18th parallel is Dong Hoi," Randy Floyd reported. "A number of pilots I've talked with dropped bombs on Dong Hoi rather than take them back, or they

would drop them in cities if there was any movement in the cities, any moving target.

"There were virtually no forbidden targets in those areas. As far as North Vietnam went, I was never given instructions at all on any target that we could not bomb." In the recent attacks, Dong Hoi was bombed and a school destroyed.

The F-105, a plane that was also used in the recent massive raids has been converted from a nuclear bomber to a tactical bomber. The bombs are hung on the bomb bay doors instead of inside the plane.

This means that the pilots must release their bombs once they start their bombing run, even if they don't see their target, because the plane cannot land with the bombs still attached.

Tom Mangin, a B66 pilot, told what happens if a pilot has a hung bomb -- a bomb which doesn't fall when it is supposed to. "If you get a hung bomb, you don't want to land with it because it's already armed. And so what you do is on your way home you try to get rid of it with a dump button you have on the plane and you'd usually do this over your favorite area."

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(Thanks to Boston Committee for Concerned Asian Scholars.)

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KLAN TURNS OUT DEMANDING WILLIAMS EXTRADITION

MONROE, N.C. (LNS) --Two dozen members of the Ku Klux Klan, resplendent in green satin robes, marched through the streets of this small town in southwestern North Carolina calling for the extradition of Robert Williams, former head of the Republic of New Africa.

Monroe is Williams' home town and he is wanted there on state charges of "kidnapping" a white couple in the city in 1961 during an insurrection. At the time, Williams said that he had taken the couple into his home for their own protection. It was during this period that Williams took up arms in defense of the black community of Monroe and of Freedom Riders passing through the state.

Williams spent ten years in exile in Cuba and the People's Republic of China before returning to the United States in 1970. His extradition from Michigan to North Carolina has been in the courts since then.

The Klan march was sparked by a request by local authorities and civic organizations, asking North Carolina Attorney-General Robert Morgan not to press extradition proceedings. The officials, including the police chief, said that Williams' return to Monroe for trial would only "stir up racial questions."

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If you've got news call us -- collect -- any time. Even if you don't have news -- call us anyway -- but not collect.

212 749-8800 212 749-8800

(Note to Editors: See packets #344 and #345 for more information on the Black Liberation Army.)

BLACK LIBERATION ARMY CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECENT COP KILLINGS

NEW YORK (LNS)-- Two policemen, one white and one black, were shot and killed in New York's Lower East Side on January 27 by three members of the Black Liberation Army. The two were part of the city's new "neighborhood police team" effort designed to supposedly build better community relations.

The policemen had just left a restaurant on East 11th Street, an area of empty warehouses and abandoned tenements, when the members of the Black Liberation Army opened fire, killing one of them immediately. The other policeman died a short time later in the hospital.

*"This is from the George Jackson Squad of the Black Liberation Army about the pigs wiped out in Lower Manhattan last night.*

*"No longer will Black people tolerate Attica and oppression and exploitation and rape of our black community.*

*"This is the start of our spring offensive. There is more to come. We also dealt with the pigs in Brooklyn."*

The Black Liberation Army took credit for shooting six policemen last May -- killing two in Harlem, two in Brooklyn, and wounding two in Morningside Heights. Five men -- Anthony Bottom, Robert Washington, Gabriel Torres, Francisco Torres, and Herman Bell -- were indicted for the Harlem murders, but none have come to trial yet.

Police are searching for four men, one of whom supposedly drove the "get-away" car, in conjunction with the most recent murders.

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NEW FREEZE FACTS

WASHINGTON (LNS)-- Nixon's Labor Department announced this week that wage and fringe benefit advances for organized labor were less in 1971 than in 1970.

Gains for workers in major labor contract settlements were 8.7% in 1971, down from 9.1% in 1970.

The administration cited these figures as evidence of its victory in the war against inflation.

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J. EDGAR HOOVER ADVISES JUDGES

WASHINGTON (LNS)-- In a monthly law enforcement bulletin, J. Edgar Hoover stated "Judges must deal promptly and decisively with courtroom disruptions or the judiciary will lose the faith of the American people."

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From: David... Basta Ya; Francis... Cantor, of N.Y. ... alist; Bob... of the People's World; Jon... NACLA; Diane... Leefmans, of the... reci; Lincoln... Coffin, of the... the Virginia... City; Renee... Martinez and... Joe Walker, or...

To: All Subscribers

A CALL TO COMBAT:

RADICAL JOURNALISTS STATEMENT OF JANUARY 20, 1972

During our struggle to overthrow the... of the Rebel Army... top of a mountain... Rebelde, as... range of information... peak while the... with their... Fidel Castro... Radio Rebelde... left, Fidel... care of the...

This story... one of the... the mountains... that we experienced... radical and... who spent the past...

We visited... Cuban... life, struggle... We also took part in a seminar... ideas about... to a far better understanding... now be... important... precisely... and the struggles... as liberal... inside the U.S. It has led us to understand better... what the word imperialism means... the Cuban people and... it has made clear...

Today... set these... We... to...

to us as... serves as a... imperial... the revolutionary... bat. We... Page

A combat press knows that the lines are be-... time is nearing when vacil-... of the enemy in fact means... the enemy. A combat press... aggressive rather than defensive... with our words and... the forces of oppres-... of strategy. We can not... of every opportunity that... the enemy and encourage every... resistance. We must do this on behalf... both inside and out-... the United States. In the constant combat... false ideas, we must work to show our... the relationship between U.S. imperi-... and people's daily lives.

A combat press knows the name of the enemy. Its name is U.S. imperialism, its name is capitalism, its name is racism. Its name is... children and its name is... blind farmworkers in California. Its name is... brutality in Newark and Green Berets in Bolivia. We saw it in Cuba, in the photograph of the little Cuban girl whose foot was amputated as a result of recent CIA-spon-... aggression against Cuba and we see it in the slow death of U.S. ghettos and barrios. The name of the enemy is written in blood across the planet. A combat press knows the struggle is international.

We also call for a press of truth. A press of truth is objective but not impartial. To be... means to understand that human-... on the threshold of shedding the old... based on exploitation and oppres-... and bringing in a new social order free... Once this is understood, then... standing aside means in fact taking... then we see that so-called "objective reporting" is a bourgeois myth. It is camou-... for the marketing of bias and distortion, aimed to confuse people and maintain the power... The press of truth casts... with the oppressed peoples of the world and with those who are embarked on a socialist course.

What are our specific tasks in building a press of truth? First of all, we must use... means to break through the news... imposed by the U.S. government and the... truth about liberation strug-... around the... reaching the U.S. We... and combat our... chauvinism, by edu-... of these struggles abroad... responsibility then to inform... in the United States. We... to provide ac-... the struggles inside... and brothers abroad... information is vital to...

... countries and... our press has... the reality of what is... romanticized rev-... more

olution, or described a perfect socialist society with no problems. At other times, we have fallen into defeatism and seen a single setback as some final defeat, or concluded that the existence of problems means that an entire revolution is hopeless. Both tendencies must be combatted. We can recall the words of Fidel during the struggle against Batista, when he spoke about revolutionary propaganda and said: "Failure to tell the truth indicates a lack of faith in the future."

A press of truth should carry out a strong offensive against not only military and economic imperialism but also against cultural imperialism. This includes cultural imperialism as imposed on the Third World by the U.S., and within the U.S. It includes combatting the cultural chauvinism, unconscious racism and general arrogance that has been pumped into North Americans. That arrogance often takes the form of failure to understand the incredibly difficult struggle against underdevelopment. The combat against cultural imperialism begins with recognizing the rights of all peoples to self-determination -- and understanding that self-determination means exactly what the words say.

In Cuba, we have seen the tremendous revolutionary force and dedication of workers in power. We have visited factories, farms, schools, and we have seen that the people of Cuba are working, working, working. They are building socialism against enormous difficulties. They are using every thread of ingenuity to make a better life for everyone, to build the economy, to insure the future of their children. In Cuba we have seen a revolutionary working class in action. This profound experience also forms part of the press of truth.

Finally we call for a press that works to build unity. We know as well as anyone that the word unity cannot be used lightly or easily. In the radical and underground press, all of us have different audiences and all of us are engaged in struggles involving different groups. But we believe it is possible and necessary for us to agree on one central task: building an anti-imperialist consciousness. We call to everyone in the radical and underground press and to all revolutionary journalists, to join with us in a renewed deepened offensive against the common enemy.

This is a call for the creation of a partisan press dedicated to combatting imperialism rather than combatting each other. It is a call to work instead of wrangling, to action instead of argument. Only in action will we resolve conflicts. We have to begin to build regional and national cooperation among our presses, to share resources and information more effectively. This effort can begin in small ways, but it must begin.

A great power lies in our hands. It is the power of information and inspiration. That power wants to be used. In using it, we can draw strength from eight words that are written in huge letters today all over Cuba. They are words from Che and they say: "THE PRESENT IS STRUGGLE, THE FUTURE IS OURS." *¡Venceremos!*

From: The Star Family  
L.A. Star  
Box 913  
Reseda, Calif. 91335

To: Everyone

Hello!  
We have started a new underground in Los Angeles. Here is our latest issue.  
We would like to exchange subscriptions with other undergrounds around the country.  
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From: Los Angeles Gay Liberation Front  
P.O. Box 29280  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90029

We have put out three free pamphlets on the military: one about AWOLs, one on military resistance for gays, and a guide to revolutionary homosexual draft resistance.

Funding unfortunately is becoming a major problem. We would greatly appreciate any contributions sent to the above address, to help us get these pamphlets distributed further.

Thanks.  
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From: The Broadway Local Food Conspiracy

To: Food Co-op fans

We have just finished a pamphlet describing how we have organized ourselves to buy 2000 to 3000 pounds of food per week without panicking! It is called "How to Run a Food Co-op, Part 1: Coordinating bloc responsibilities." We are working on Parts 2 ("Buying produce, dairy and grains from wholesalers") and 3 ("How a bloc functions") and hope to have them finished soon. A limited number of copies of Part 1 are available to individuals wishing to start a co-op and to other co-ops who may require the information. For copies, write: John Mack, 615 W. 164th St., Apt. 51-D, NY, NY 10032 or Farnsworth Lobenstine, 209 W. 97th St., Apt. 7D, NY, NY 10025.  
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From: Winter Rainbow  
P.O. Box 13344  
Sacramento, Calif. 95813

We in the Rainbow Collective would like to start exchanging with other radical papers across the country. We are trying to develop our communications and need to hear from the rest of the country.

We are a free paper and publish twice a month. We can only afford to exchange. We would like to get in touch with people doing organizing in communities and exchange ideas.  
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!  
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From: LNS

Your February bill will soon be winging its way to you via U.S. Postal Service. Please try to pay it. Love and Struggle

END OF THE RADICAL MEDIA BULLETIN BOARD



PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (LNS) --Just up from the waterfront, on a poor street called Rue des Ramparts, 30 poor people cluster outside the shabby, two story building. There is little conversation as they wait their turn to go in.

Here the poor and unemployed, more than half of them a day, sell their blood for export to U.S. pharmaceutical houses. Each time they come -- and many of them are regulars -- they are given the equivalent of \$3.

Werner A. Thill, an Austrian biochemist and technical director for an American firm known as Hemo Caribbean of Haiti, runs a staff that works two shifts a day, six days a week. Twice a month, according to Thill, he ships 2500 liters of blood plasma to the U.S.

"The profit margin," Thill insists, "is not extremely high. Perhaps \$4 or \$5 per liter. But even by Thill's estimates that amounts to \$20,000 or \$25,000 per month for Hemo Caribbean's owner, Joseph E. Gorinstein, a Miami businessman and former stockbroker.

It is not hard to find people in Haiti who are ready to sell their blood for a pittance. The country has the highest infant mortality rate and the lowest per capita income of any country in the Western Hemisphere. More than 90% of Haiti's 7 million people are illiterate, it is no accident. American military power has kept Haiti wide open to American business for use as a market, and a source of cheap labor and raw materials.

The U.S. government has supported the bloody Duvalier dictatorship since 1964 when the Johnson Administration decided that maintaining a democratic facade in Haiti was more trouble than it was worth. More than 200,000 Haitians have been driven into exile in the past ten years, due either to economic hardship or political repression, and the story is much the same for the last 50 years.

In December 14, 1914, U.S. Marines from the U.S. warship "Albatross" entered the Haitian National Bank in Port-au-Prince and confiscated \$200,000 in gold, which was the undisputed property of the Haitian government. The gold bullion was then transferred to the vaults of the National City Bank in New York, which had agreed with the U.S. State Department to this arrogant violation of the sovereignty of the small Caribbean country.

In July 1915, the U.S. invaded Haiti under the pretext of bringing law and order, and remained there by force of arms until 1934. More than 5,000 Haitian fighters were killed in the resistance against U.S. occupation.

In the late months of 1918, the leader of the guerrilla warfare against the occupation, General Jean-Baptiste Perrette, was captured by the Marines, crucified on a door and displayed to the population as a macabre warning.

In July 1930, the Haitian government rejected the takeover by National City Bank of New York

of the Haitian National Bank. But the American financial advisor for the occupation, John McIlhenny, retaliated by seizing as forfeited the salaries of the President of Haiti and of all the Cabinet ministers.

In 1958 a U.S. military mission under the command of Colonel Heintz of the Marines, trained and equipped the first battalion of Dr. Francois Duvalier's "Tonton Macoutes" -- a blood thirsty secret police.

During the Johnson Administration, Bobby Baker raked off a penny a pound for meat slaughtered and exported from a country that does not have enough to feed its own people. Baker was known for his friendships, which included both the President and Meyer Lansky of National Crime Syndicate fame.

Not long ago, the late Haitian dictator, Francois Duvalier illegally sold the offshore island of Tortuga to Dupont for less than 50¢ an acre.

The consistent pattern of intervention and profit stemmed from the days of the transfer of power over Haiti from France and Germany to the United States in the early part of this century. Any Haitian government which resisted the rape of Haiti's people and resources by U.S. corporations soon lost out. Instead, U.S. armed might and financial assistance has maintained a series of repressive regimes that have not pushed for any social reforms or development of Haiti's economy along lines that would serve its people.

The dictator Francois Duvalier known to the world as -- Papa Doc -- died last spring. But his 20-year-old son Jean-Claude immediately took power. Perhaps because Jean-Claude's name is not quite so fearful (Haitian revolutionaries call him "Baby Doc"), he instantly announced plans to boost his army from the 6,000 men he began with to a figure near 30,000, with the cooperation of the United States.

"Latin America," a straight magazine published in London, recently uncovered the depth of U.S. involvement in supporting Baby Doc's regime, especially in the creation of the Leopards, a new elite Special Forces unit of the Haitian Army:

"Haiti's army Day parade is an annual pointer to political trends in a country where information is hard to come by. Last year Papa Doc used it to launch his campaign to have his son succeed him. This year it confirmed something which observers had expected ever since the death of Papa Doc last April: The return of U.S. personnel to train and equip the Haitian armed forces.

"On the reviewing stand last week, watching with president Jean-Claude Duvalier and Ambassador Clinton Knox as soldiers of the new 'anti-subversion' force, the 'Leopards,' marched past in their first public appearance, was Chuck

Neale, a Marine Veteran of Vietnam and Korea, who has been training the "Leopards" under a contract between the government and the Miami Firm of Aerotrade, with Neal as an Aerotrade vice-president."

Aerotrade is one of the many American arms manufacturers that does the bidding of the U.S. government by supplying arms to governments that the U.S. wishes to support indirectly. According to the article in "Latin America," Aerotrade has already delivered "jeeps and M-16 rifles -- all surplus -- materials -- to the 5,000-man army and has five instructors training pilots and maintenance men for the 250 man air force."

A report in late December published in Newsweek indicated that whatever declared U.S. policy might be, Baby Doc expected to get a lot more arms from the U.S.:

"Although his country needs economic help," wrote Newsweek, "Haiti's 21-year-old president, Jean-Claude Duvalier is on an arms-buying spree. He wants U.S. aid to buy helicopters, patrol boats and other expensive hardware, hinting that he will seek them on the open market if the U.S. refuses."

"Realites Haitiennes," the official organ of a group of revolutionary Haitian exiles in New York City, the Rassemblement Democratique Haitien, called the wording of the Newsweek report a "word game in bad taste," designed to "fool public opinion in both Haiti and the United States and in the world," because of its suggestion that Baby Doc is a free agent

"The present Haitian government is an American creation," they commented. "It is the American government, in effect, that supports it, defends it, and furnishes it with arms and munitions in order to continue the reign of terror that Papa Doc ruled with the same sort of help"

Incidentally, the liaison agent between Papa Doc and the American businessman Gorinstein who makes money off the blood of the Haitian people was none other than Luckner Cambronne, now Minister of Interior and Defense for Baby Doc. Cambronne is one of the biggest Haitian businessmen in Haiti.

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For more information, contact: Realites Haitiennes, P.O. Box 1202, N.Y., N.Y., 10027

KENT STATE CASE DEFENDANT  
GIVEN 6-MONTH SENTENCE

College Press Service / LNS

RAVENNA, Ohio (LNS) -- Jerry Rupe, the only person convicted by trial in connection with the 1970 disorders at Kent State University, has been sentenced to six months in jail

Rupe, 24, was convicted Nov. 30 of interfering with a fireman during the burning of the Kent State ROTC building on May 2, 1970.

Judge Edwin Jones, who sentenced Rupe, specified the sentence will run concurrently with a 10- to 20-year sentence Rupe is to serve on a so-called unrelated drug charge

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### THIRD TRIAL OF THE HARLEM 4 ENDS IN DEADLOCK: AFTER SEVEN YEARS IN JAIL BAIL SET AT \$75,000 EACH

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Waiting in one of the hallways of the New York Criminal Courts building for the decision in the Harlem 4 trial, the young nieces, nephews and children of the defendants played kickball down the long corridor. Inside the atmosphere was more subdued, even though the many relatives and friends of the Harlem 4 -- four young black men accused in 1964 of murdering a white shopkeeper -- shared food.

The men -- Wallace Baker, William Craig, Ronald Felder and Walter Thomas -- got so many gifts of fruit and candy that they sent out a shopping bag full to the people outside, who were waiting like them for the verdict of their third trial.

Finally, after three days of deliberation, the jury returned Jan 27 to announce a hopeless deadlock -- seven for acquittal and five for conviction. With that, Judge Joseph A. Martinis declared a mistrial.

It was the second mistrial in ten months for the young men who have been sitting in prison from the day they were picked up in early May of 1964 until now. They had been convicted in 1965, but the decision was overturned in 1968 on the grounds that their "confessions" were coerced (they had been beaten and questioned all night by nine armed policemen).

They were the Harlem 6 then -- Robert Rice and Daniel Hamm had their cases separated in 1970. Rice was reconvicted of murder in 1971 and sentenced to life imprisonment. Under pressure Hamm was forced to plead guilty to manslaughter. Both are now appealing separately.

The Harlem 6 were just a few of the more than 100 black youths taken in for questioning in the usual round up of suspects after Margit Sugar was murdered in her store on 125th Street.

But the six the police finally charged were six who would not, in the words of William Craig, "fall on our knees to the police department." Less than two weeks before their arrest, the six had scrapped with the police while trying to protect a group of Harlem kids who were being clubbed by cops for grabbing fruit from an overturned fruit stand.

During this third trial, DA Robert Lehner, who has been on the case since its beginning almost eight years ago, dragged out the same witnesses, many of whose freedom depends on their testimony. They have been convicted of felonies -- how long they have to serve depends on how much they do to win a conviction in this case.

Robert Barnes, whose time in jail was cut when he agreed to testify, was the main prosecution witness. He claims he was in on a "conspiracy" to kill Mr. and Mrs. Sugar but didn't make it to the actual scene of the crime. He admitted under cross-examination to 17 "mistakes" -- discrepancies between past and present testimony. He also admitted that he rehearsed his present story at least 48 times in the district attorney's office before the first trial.

Another witness, Ollie Roe, only decided to tes-  
February 2, 1972 more.

tify after he had been arrested on dope charges. Before his arrest, Roe was unable to identify pictures of the defendants that were shown him; after his arrest he had no trouble identifying them -- faces of people he supposedly saw run down the street the day of the crime.

Margit Sugar's husband, who couldn't identify any of the 6 as his attackers before this year, said that he remembered that one had "big eyes" and a moustache.

There were other inconsistencies -- detectives who didn't take any notes on testimony supposedly given by witnesses, witnesses who said they recognized the murderers immediately but who forgot to mention it to anyone until they got to the police.

The one piece of "evidence" is half of a finger-print found outside the Sugars' store, which the police have identified as William Craig's. When the finger-print was made -- how many days, hours or weeks before the murder -- was never determined. The print was found among a hundred others of people who also window-shopped down 125th Street.

The defense concentrated this time on shooting holes in the witnesses' testimony. Children from schools all over New York City came to the trial and during lunch hour, one of the defense lawyers -- William Kunstler -- talked to the schoolkids. "How can you beat a witness like Barnes?" asked one ten-year-old.

"Because he's lying," said Kunstler. "A man who lies that much can't keep his story straight. We will keep at him til he breaks. We won't win this case because we're good lawyers -- it's because he's lying, they're all lying."

But as Kunstler said in his summation, it's hard to prove a conspiracy against the defendants, or prove that every witness is lying. "This is not an MGM set or a Perry Mason show."

When the jury announced its decision, the defendants grinned and the friends and relatives cheered. Outside the courtroom some of the jurors and the relatives of the defendants hugged and kissed each other.

With the hung jury the judge could drop the case right there, but it's not expected that Martinis will unless the DA pushes for it. That decision will be made later in February.

After waiting through two mistrials and almost eight years of jail, the defendants were granted bail when the mistrial was declared. Judge Martinis set it at \$75,000 each.

Lewis Steel, one of the defense lawyers, said that was as good "as no bail at all. How can poor black people raise \$75,000? I expected after eight years they would be released in their own recognizance."

To justify the high bail, DA Lehner claimed that the defendants are too dangerous for bail. He mentioned very obliquely another Harlem murder in 1964, suggesting the defendants were re-

sponsible for it.

"Then indict me for it," William Craig cried out angrily.

"Be quiet," said the judge.

"I've been sitting here quiet for too long. Through damned near four trials, and I'm not going to keep quiet as long as you keep talking about this justice business. I've heard enough on that."

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#### U.S. "INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL" TRAINS FOREIGN AGENTS

SIERRA VISTA, Ariz. (LNS)--What do the following countries have in common--Thailand, South Vietnam, Brazil, Argentina, Indonesia, Laos, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, the Philippines, and Paraguay?

They all have military personnel undergoing training at Ft. Huachuca (wah-CHOO-cuh) in southeastern Arizona, near the Mexican border. The training is in the form of a course in "information gathering" at the Army's Intelligence Center and School.

Presently there are 23 officers from other countries, all of whom hold the rank major or colonel. Thailand leads the field with eight students, followed by five from South Vietnam.

More than 600 officers from 50 different countries have been trained by the U.S. at the Intelligence School since 1961. The School, which used to be at Ft. Holobird, Md. was recently moved to this desolate spot when public pressure forced the government to relocate it.

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(Thanks to Tom Miller for this short.)

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TAPES OF WINTER SOLDIER INVESTIGATION II AVAILABLE

BOSTON, Mass. (LNS)-- Last October the Boston chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War sponsored the Winter Soldier Investigation II. For three days, expert testimony was given on the air war, the electronic battlefield, herbicides, Vietnamization, drugs, unemployment and the Veterans Administration. The experts were the pilots, navigators, intelligence personnel, infantrymen, doctors, Asian scholars, drug addicts, and jobless vets themselves.

Now a group called the Earthlight Video has compiled three and a half hours of edited video tape which document the proceedings. They include two 60 min. tapes and three 30 min. tapes.

These tapes are available at cost on half inch video tape in the Sony AV or CV format.

For more information contact the Boston chapter of V.V.A.W. or Earthlight Video at 617-876-1807.

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PLEASE!!!! PAY YOUR JANUARY BILLS. . . PLEASE!!!  
more...

"THIS LAND IS YOURS, HOLD ONTO IT":  
AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES DEMAND LAND RIGHTS

LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: Like the Native Americans, Australia's Aborigines have been forgotten people in their native land. Like Native Americans, they make up a relatively small percentage of the population (about 1%) on a continent that was once entirely theirs, and have been shunted off onto reservations, denied the right to own land, ignored and exploited simultaneously. Most recently, though, they have taken a page from the experience of Native Americans and other minorities in the United States and taken to the streets, threatening more militant action if their demands are not met.]

SYDNEY, Australia (LNS) -- The end of 1971 brought the beginnings of a militant black movement among Australia's Aborigines -- who like the Native American owned the land for centuries before the white man "discovered" it.

In Brisbane, approximately 400 miles from Sydney, over 200 Aborigines stormed through the streets at the end of November shouting, "We've had enough!" They were demanding aboriginal land rights -- now Aborigines are not allowed to own land anywhere in Australia.

At about the same time in Sydney, the offices of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs were trashed and the words "Black Power" were painted on the walls. They were led by the newly formed Australian Black Panther Party which takes its name from the American group.

At the beginning of December over 500 demonstrators with 100 Aborigines at the lead marched through the streets of Sydney demanding Aboriginal land rights, an end to racist laws and persecution in Sydney's black ghettos.

"We want the right to live our own lives, determine our own economic and cultural affairs, our own whole future," said Paul Coe, an Aborigine leader. "That is the goal, and the struggle for land rights is only a means to this goal."

Another of the Panther leaders, Dennis Walker, said he thought Aborigines should "declare war on Australia. Then Australia will have to sign a peace treaty and we can get some rights."

In 1606 the Dutch "discovered" Australia. But aside from a few white touring parties, life on the continent remained pretty much the same for Aborigines until 1770 when Captain James Cook "claimed" Australia for the British, and all hell broke loose.

Colonists were supposed to inhabit the land with the "consent of the natives" but they acted as if the land was uninhabited, and the Aborigines were animals to be hunted down and destroyed. The white man took over all the fertile land and forced the Aborigines into the bush. Wholesale murders reduced their numbers. "In Tasmania, an entire species of human race was wiped out in 75 fucking years," said Aborigine militant Gary Foley.

In 1837, the British House of Commons Select Committee on Aboriginal Tribes said that "the na-

tive inhabitants of any land have an incontrovertible right to their own soil." But while the House of Commons spoke of land rights, the colonists continued to deny these rights to Aborigines.

The initial effort to exterminate Aborigines soon changed to a policy of "benign neglect" because the white Australians believed they would die out anyway. By the early 1900's when it became obvious that Aborigines were not dying out, they were isolated on reserves.

By 1965, the attitude towards Aborigines had shifted again towards assimilation.

In a statement to the Australian House of Representatives, in 1968, C.E. Barnes stated: "The policy of assimilation seeks that all persons of Aboriginal descent will choose to attain a similar manner and standard of living to other Australians and live as members of a single Australian community, enjoying the same rights and privileges, accepting the same responsibilities and influenced by the same hopes and loyalties as other Australians."

What this statement really means can be illustrated by these facts:

Aborigines are not allowed to own land anywhere in Australia.

In the state of Queensland, Aborigines are not allowed to manage their own money. Their wages are given to the "protector" of the district where they work and small sums are doled out to them periodically. (And the so-called "protectors" sometimes pocket some of the wages.)

In New South Wales, (one of the regions of Australia) 70% of people arrested are Aborigines, while they comprise only 40% of the population. In Western Australia, 35% of convicted prisoners are Aborigines. There they are 2.5% of the population.

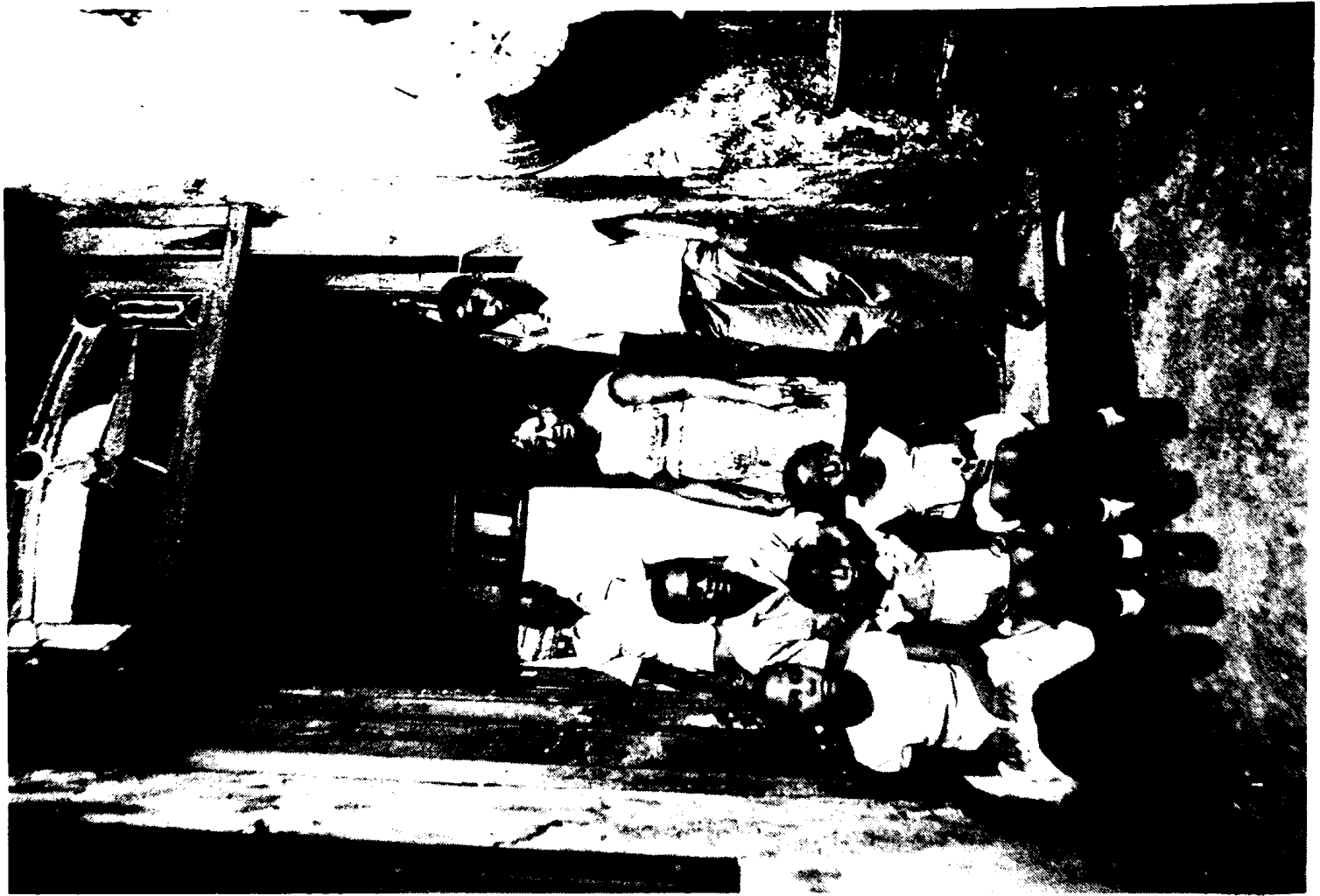
In New South Wales, which has some of the best housing conditions in the country, 37% of the houses where Aborigines live are classified as shacks. 51% have more people than beds, 38% have no water, and 41% have no facilities for garbage disposal.

In the Northern Territories, half of the Aborigines who are able to work are unemployed.

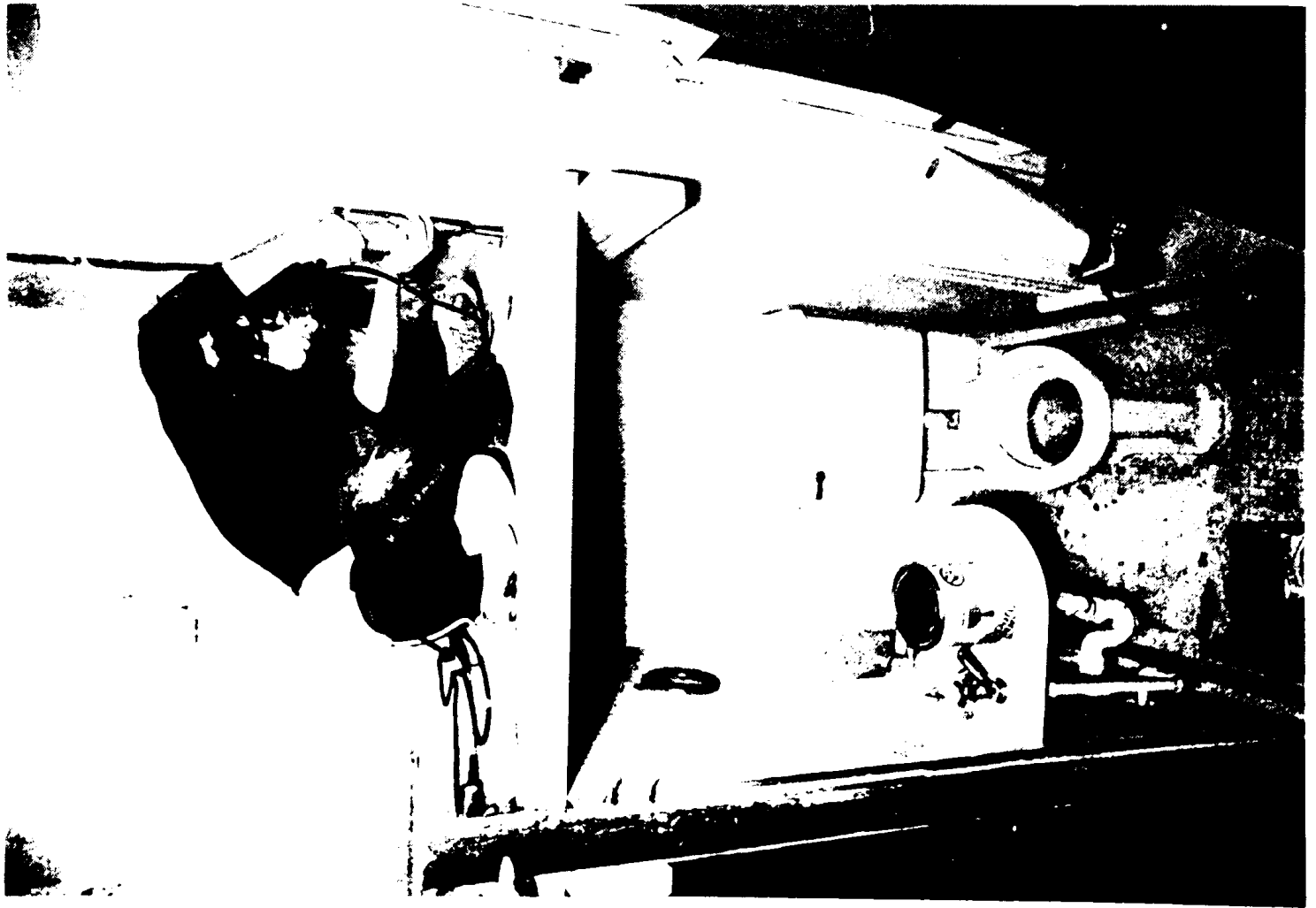
Vesteys, the British-owned company that controls the whole of Northern Australia (Northern Territory and Queensland), has been sued several times for back wages owed to Aboriginal employees. (There is a minimum wage for Aborigines but it is never enforced--even the Department of Native Affairs, which is supposed to enforce the law, doesn't pay its black employees the minimum wage.) But the workers never won these cases.

When the Gurindjis tribe challenged the right of Vesteys to lease their land for 55¢ per square mile, the government "expressed sympathy" for the Aborigines but extended the lease.

So now the Aborigines are fighting back. As Kath Walker, an Aboriginal poet and Panther Dennis Walker's father, <sup>SAYS</sup>, "This land is yours, hold onto it...don't wait or leave it to the white man to do your protesting for you...unite your people and bring them out fighting." --30--



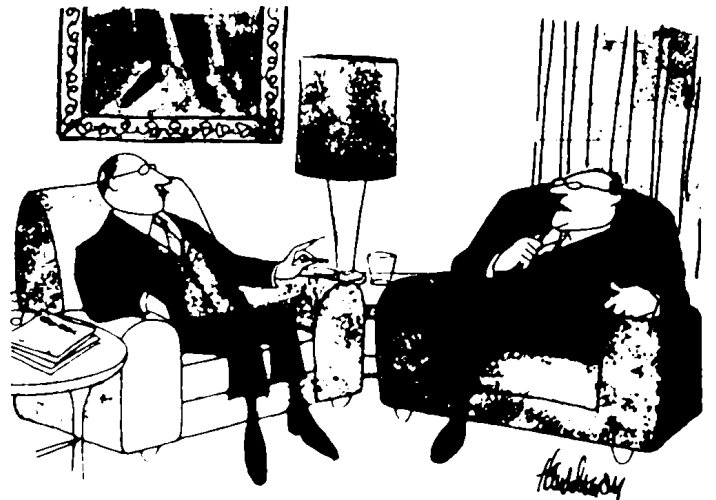
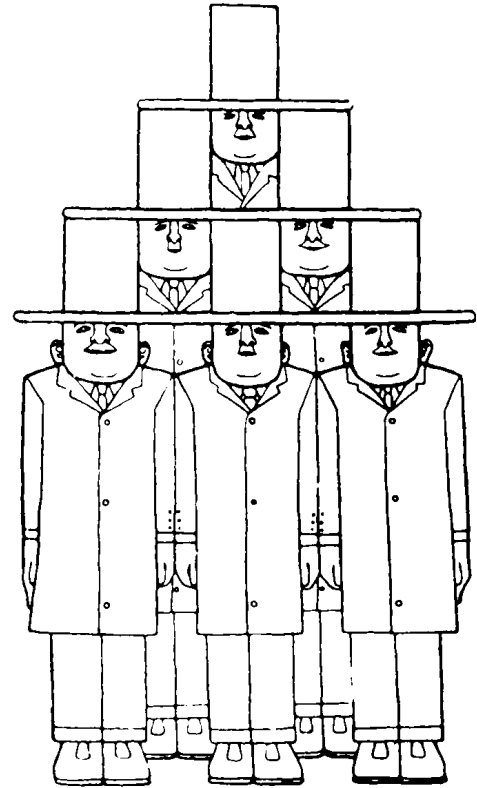
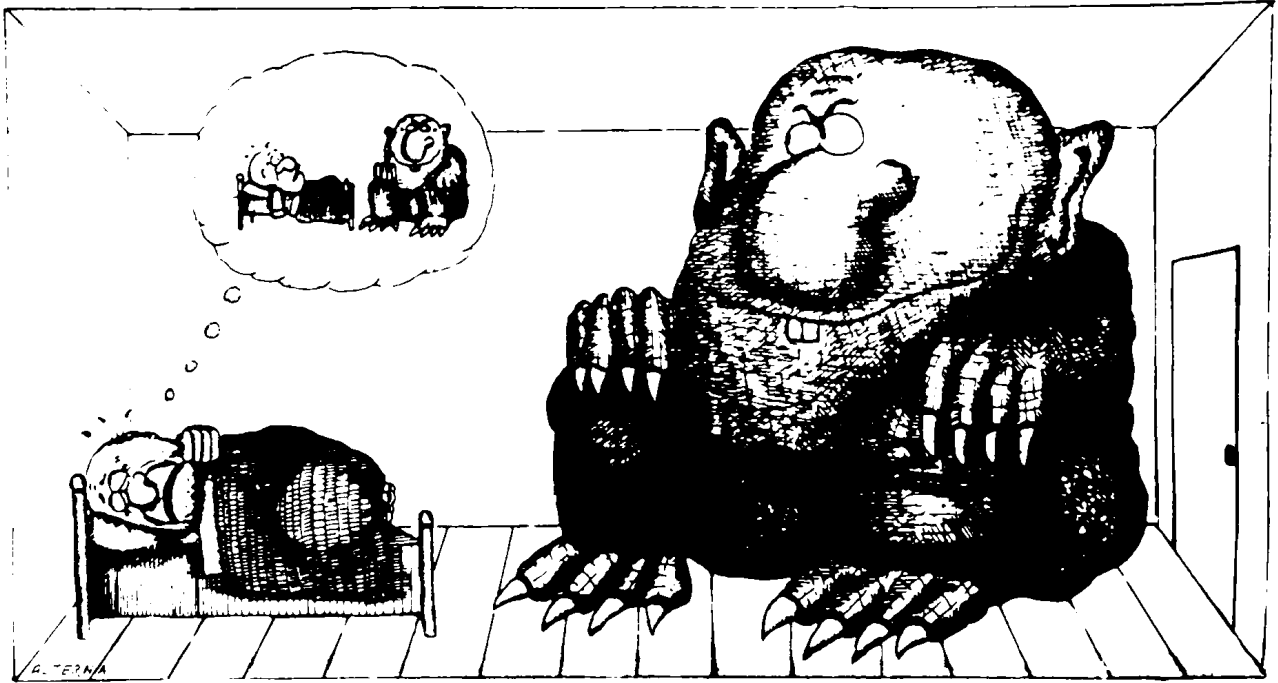




Top: Fruitpucker in Crea -- see 10/50, this packet  
Credit Steve Shames/Photon West/LNS

Bottom: [faint text] -- see 10/50, this packet





"All I can say is that if being a leading manufacturer means being a leading polluter, so be it."

Top: Paranoiac -- Credit: [unclear]

Middle Right: Top Hats --  
Credit Guerrilla/LNS

Left: Cigar Smoker --  
Credit Guerrilla/LNS

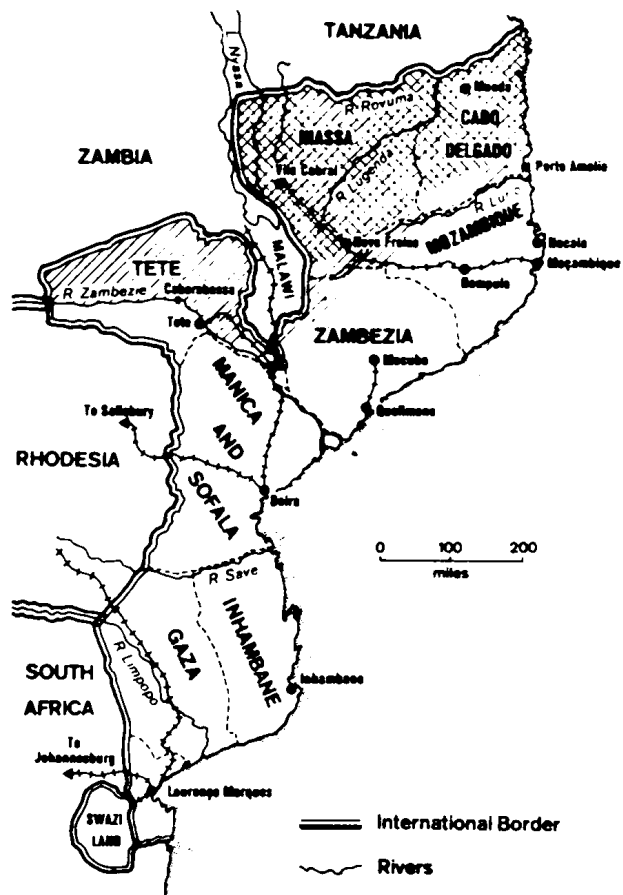
Bottom Right: Corporate Politicians  
From a conference report, "The New  
Yorker Magazine" -- Credit: [unclear]



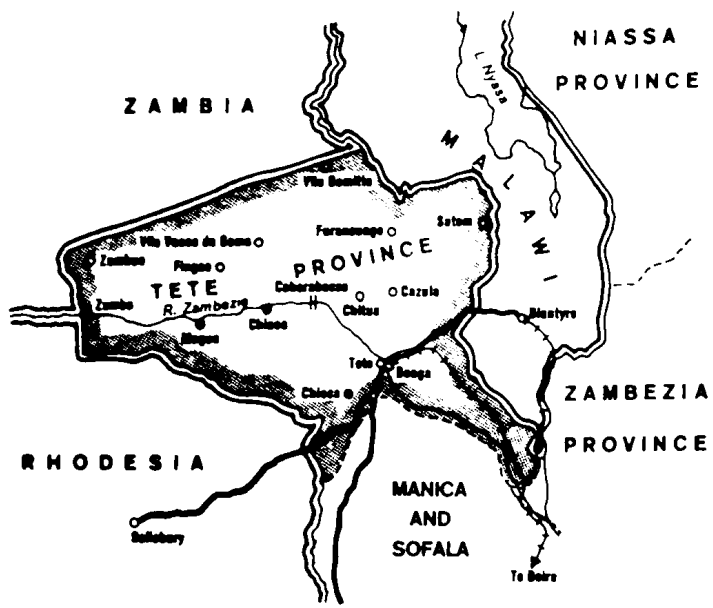
Frelimo in Mozambique  
Credit LNS

Frelimo in Mozambique  
Credit LNS

THE STRUGGLE FOR MOZAMBIQUE (AP28)

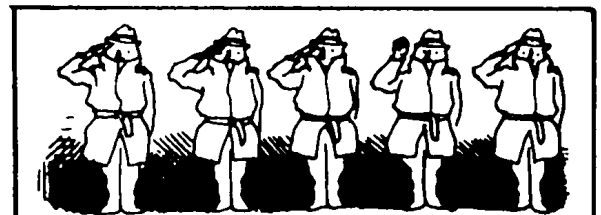
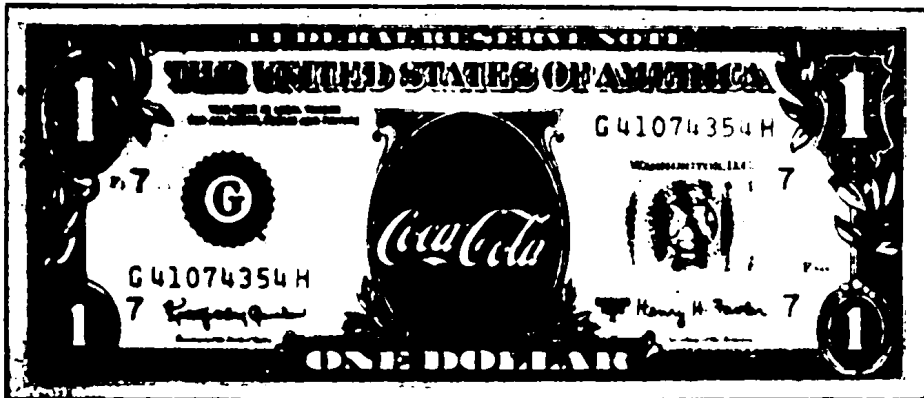


Map of Mozambique



Map of Tete Province

- ++++ Railways
- ==== Main Roads
- ~~~~ Rivers
- ==== National Borders
- Provincial Borders
- o Towns
- Towns where South African troops are posted



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Map of Mozambique

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Map of Mozambique, Fete Province.

Credit ENS.

Roll Call

Credit Guerrilla/LNS

Map showing location of Mozambique in  
relation to the rest of Africa.

Credit INS

ARG Announcement

Coco-Cola Dollar

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